

# State Assessment of Strengths and Needs

**1. What specific strengths of the agency's programs has the team identified?**

Refer to the questions throughout the assessment. Strengths for each particular area are listed at the end of each question.

**2. What specific needs has the team identified that warrant further examination in the onsite review? Note which of these needs are most critical to the outcomes under safety, permanency, and well-being for children and families in the State.**

Refer to questions throughout the assessment for a list of identified challenges for each particular area. The challenging areas identified require further examination in the onsite review and in ongoing quality assurance efforts made by CA.

**3. Which three locations, e.g. counties or regions in the State are most appropriate for examining the strengths and concerns noted above in the onsite review?**

Refer to Appendix A for the *Site Selection Considerations*, and additional information on the sites recommended to examine the strengths and challenges noted throughout the statewide assessment.

**4. Comment on the statewide assessment process in terms of its usefulness to the State, involvement of the entire review team membership, and recommendations for revision.**

CA made full use of the opportunity afforded by this review to assess agency strengths and challenges and to plan for the future. The CFSR is seen as an important developmental opportunity for the agency. Efforts will continue in the future to integrate the CFSR into CA's regular quality improvement activities and strategic planning process. An extensive, well-designed process with ample involvement of staff, providers, communities, families, foster parents, and Tribes was undertaken to identify and analyze issues in great detail, at every level of CA. Special consultations with Tribes and Tribal organizations, focus groups with foster parents, development and analysis of new data, and meetings with providers and other partners have ensured a thorough examination of policy and practice at every level.

**5. List the names and affiliations of the individuals who participated in the development of the statewide assessment.**

Refer to Appendix B for a list of stakeholder and Tribal representatives who participated in the development of the statewide assessment.

# Appendix

APPENDIX A:

# **Washington State Child and Family Service Re- view**

## ***Site Selection Considerations***

**Together We Achieve the Extraordinary**



**Protecting Children - Supporting Families - Providing Quality Care**

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## **I. Site Selection Considerations**

The following three (3) locations are recommended for selection as review sites:

- 1. King County, Region IV**
- 2. Clark County, Vancouver Field Office, Region VI**
- 3. Grant County/Adams County, Moses Lake Field Office, Region I**

## **II. Office Selection Verses County Selection**

The Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) administers child welfare and licensing services through forty-four (44) local offices and six geographic regions. The State of Washington has thirty-nine (39) counties across the state. There are more DCFS offices in Washington than counties. However, there is not an office located in each county. There are several offices in the state, which provide services to only one county. Some offices provide services to more than one county and some offices also split county responsibilities with other offices. These multiple county assignments and county splits are seen in the more rural areas of the state.

The Children's Administration Data Unit gathers data via the Case and Management Information System (CAMIS). CAMIS data is entered by field staff, and is based upon the office assigned, not county. In an attempt to provide sites for consideration for the Child and Family Service Review (CFSR), this issue was taken into consideration.

The Moses Lake office serves two counties (Grant and Adams). There are five DCFS offices located within King County, due to service population. Clark County has one office which serves the entire county, and is based in Vancouver. The data breakouts are based upon the office, not the county. Notations to this effect have been made where appropriate. Refer to Attachments A and B at the back of the document for county, regional, and office maps.

### **III. Regional Performance on each of the National Standards**

**Table 1. Regional Data Breakouts**

	<b>Recurrence</b>	<b>Incidence of CA/ N in Foster Care</b>	<b>Reunification</b>	<b>Re-entry</b>	<b>Adoption</b>	<b>Placement Sta- bility</b>
<b>National Standard</b>	<b>6.1% or less</b>	<b>.57% or less</b>	<b>76.2% or higher</b>	<b>8.6% or less</b>	<b>32% or higher</b>	<b>86.7% or higher</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>.28%</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>.94%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>.99%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>
<b>Region 4</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>.58%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>.73%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>88.6%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>.41%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>.63%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>

Estimate of children abused or neglected in out-of-home care per region based on hand count by the Division of Licensed Resources and federal calculations of children abused.

*(Source: Regional Breakouts of measures are based on information obtained from the CA Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, June 11, 2003, State FY. Statewide data on national performance measures are based upon the Washington Child and Family Services Review Data Profile, March 27, 2003, for the FFY 2002, provided by Children's Bureau)*



## IV. Field Office Performance on the National Standards

**Table 2. Field Office Data Breakouts**

	<b>Recurrence*</b>	<b>Incidence of CA/N in FC**</b>	<b>Reunification ***</b>	<b>Re-entry ****</b>	<b>Adoption *****</b>	<b>Placement Stability</b>
<b>National Standard</b>	<b>6.1% or less</b>	<b>.57% or less</b>	<b>76.2% or higher</b>	<b>8.6% or less</b>	<b>32% or higher</b>	<b>86.7% or higher</b>
<b>King County, Region 4</b>						
Seattle South (742)	<b>7.4%</b>		<b>70.5%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>77.9%</b>
Seattle North (747)	<b>11.7%</b>		<b>88.6%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>83.7%</b>
Seattle Central (745)	<b>9.3%</b>		<b>67.1%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
African American Unit (798)	<b>9.9%</b>		<b>77.3%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>92.2%</b>
King East (741)	<b>12.9%</b>		<b>93.6%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>89.1%</b>
King South (744)	<b>8.7%</b>		<b>80.4%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>86.5%</b>
<b>King County</b>	<b>9.3%</b>		<b>75.6%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>
<b>Adams and Grant County, Moses Lake Office, Region 1</b>						
Interactive spread sheets, SFY 2002	<b>5.4%</b>		<b>79.1%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>
Data Profiles FFY 2002	<b>5.4%</b>		<b>87.5%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>86.1%</b>
<b>Clark County, Vancouver Office, Region 6</b>						
Interactive spread sheets, SFY 2002	<b>0.9%</b>		<b>88.3%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>
Data Profiles FFY 2002	<b>0.9%</b>		<b>80.5%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>88.9%</b>

\*Percent of CA/N victims who had another substantiated or indicated report within 6 months for the FY 2001

\*\*Estimate of children abused or neglected in out-of-home care, per region, hand count by the Division of Licensed Resources, and by federal calculation of children abused.

\*\*\*Timely Reunifications: Percent of children reunified within 12 months for the FY 2002

\*\*\*\*Children placed in report period who had a previous placement episode that closed within the previous 12 months with an outcome of reunification prior to the opening of their current placement episode for the FY 2002

\*\*\*\*\*Children adopted within 24 months of placement, as percentage of all children adopted for the FY 2002

\*\*\*\*\*Percent of children with 1-2 events during the first 12 months in care, for children exiting or remaining in care for any LOS. Uses basic Federal exclusions for event counts for FY 2002.

County Data Breakouts for King County were established using AFCARS annual file and syntax provided by the Children's Bureau for FFY, and office breakouts were calculated using State Fiscal Year (SFY). The variance for small offices can be marked by the one quarter variance from FFY to SFY, as evidenced by the Moses Lake Office Data for Adoptions, with a measurement of 60% based on the Interactive Spreadsheets, and 27.3%, based upon the data profile.

*(Source: DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, June 11, 2003, which represents a State Fiscal Year and Data Profile, completed using AFCARS annual file, as explained in above footnote, representing a Federal Fiscal Year)*

## **V. History and Overview of Proposed Sites**

### **A. King County**

King County is the largest metropolitan area in the State of Washington, and was founded in 1852. The county was originally named after William R. King, Vice President under Franklin Pierce. It was later renamed in 1986, after civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr.

King County dominates the state and represents a disproportionate share of the state's population (29 percent), state jobs (43 percent), and includes ten cities. The population of King County has increased 45 percent from 1970 to 2000, with a current population of over 1,685,600. King County's population density stands at 789 people per square mile, making it the most densely populated area in the state. Almost 80 percent of King County residents live in incorporated areas, with 32 percent of the population living in Seattle alone. Seattle is the largest city in the county, the state, and the Pacific Northwest, and the 19<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the nation.

Seattle was first inhabited by Duwamish and Suquamish Indians. Historically, Snoqualmies tribal members were also prevalent throughout most of the county.

Timber resources adjacent to the harbors constituted the initial principal attraction for the influx of the population. Logs could be shipped from ports on the Puget Sound to markets elsewhere on the West Coast. The overall growth rate in King County has declined from 1.2 percent in 1999 to 0.5 percent in 2000. In the percentage of new migrants settling in Washington, King County now ranks third, following Clark County and Snohomish County. King County's unemployment rate has been on a steady decline from 6.4 percent in 1992 to 3.2 percent in 1999.

Coal was discovered in the Renton area in 1853 and later in Newcastle and Black Diamond, resulting in the need for vastly improved transportation systems in order to move the product to market. In addition to coal, Seattle was moving into the business of being a major trade center, with the fallout from the Alaska Gold Rush of 1897. Prospectors travelling to Alaska were required to have a full year of supplies in hand before obtaining passage, and Seattle proved to be the prime area to provide those supplies.

World War I further pushed manufacturing to the forefront for Seattle and King County. As early as 1906, the Moran Shipyard in Seattle had built the region's first battleship. The Pacific Aero Products Company on Lake Union later produced fifty training planes and initial contract work on several flying patrol boats. This company launched what was to eventually become The Boeing Company.

Currently, fifteen percent of the county's employment base is in manufacturing, while the state average is 16 percent throughout Washington. King County wage has been consistently higher than both the state and nation in employee average wage since 1970. In 1999, the King County average wage was \$46,053 compared to the statewide average of \$35,724 and the national average of \$31,908.

Racially, King County has a higher level of diversity in population than the remainder of Washington. Forty-five percent of all African Americans in the state of Washington live in King County, as do 49 percent of all

Asian and Pacific Islanders. A comparison of the 1998 estimate with the 1990 Census shows that the non-Caucasian population in King County continues to grow faster than the Caucasian population. According to the United Indians of all Tribes Foundation, there are 35,000 Native Americans living in King County. The two federally recognized tribes in King County are the Muckleshoot and Snoqualmie. The Duwamish tribe also resides in King County but is still seeking federal recognition. Seattle has the third largest Urban Indian population in the United States (USA). Over one hundred tribes in the USA and Canada are represented in the Urban Indian population of King County.

King County is separated on all side by geographic contours. The eastern boundary follows the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the crest of the Cascade Range. Western King County faces Puget Sound. King County has a landmass of 2,128 miles and is 3.2 percent of the total landmass for Washington. King County has a mixture of topography, including beaches, pastures and ski trails.

In 1990 the Census showed that 161,325 workers commute into King County for employment. The largest number commuted from Snohomish County, followed by Pierce County. Congestion is, and has been, a major factor for King County, and may be having an influence on relocating or expanding firms settling into other high growth areas of Washington.

Washington State has several passenger ferry routes located in King County. The ferries run between Winslow on Bainbridge Island, Bremerton in Kitsap County, and Vashon Island. All routes serve a vital role to workers commuting to King County.

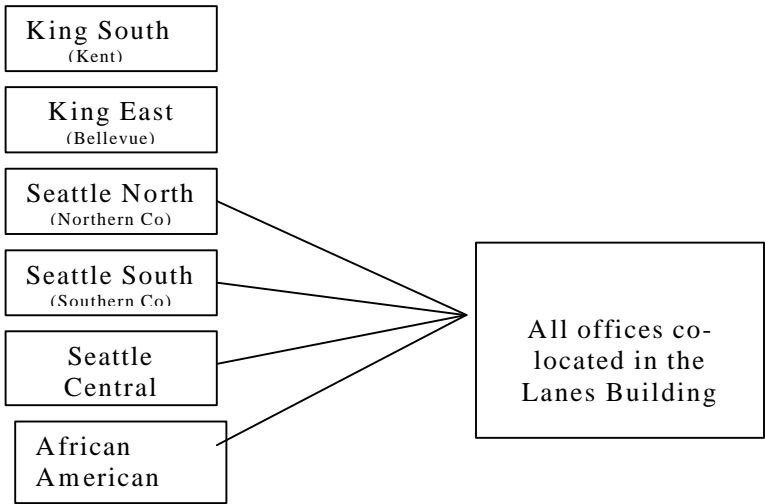
The Port of Seattle is the only public port in King County, with the ability to handle all types of cargo. Since being organized the Port of Seattle has expanded, with some of the biggest boosts coming during the first and second world wars, as well as during the Korea war. During those times, the port facilities were placed under military direction for shipbuilding and troop deployment. The Port of Seattle is one of the largest container ports in the world and is served by twenty-six regularly-scheduled steamship lines.

Due to the population of the county, there are two Superior Courts. King County Superior Court is located in downtown Seattle. It's jurisdictional boundaries start at about the southern Seattle City limits and end on the northern border of the county. A separate Juvenile Court is located in that catchment area. All dependency matters in that catchment area, with the exception of trials, are heard at the separate Juvenile Court. The Regional Justice Center (RJC) is located in the south end of King County. The RJC has the dependency section of the court housed on its premises.

Until January 2003, Region 4 Division of Children and Family Services had six offices in King County, broken out into geographic location. They were: King East, Seattle South, King South, Seattle Central, Seattle North, and the African-American Unit. King County makes up Region 4 of the Division of Children and Family Services. King County has recently reorganized, and the new organizational model for King County is described below:

# King County Office Structure

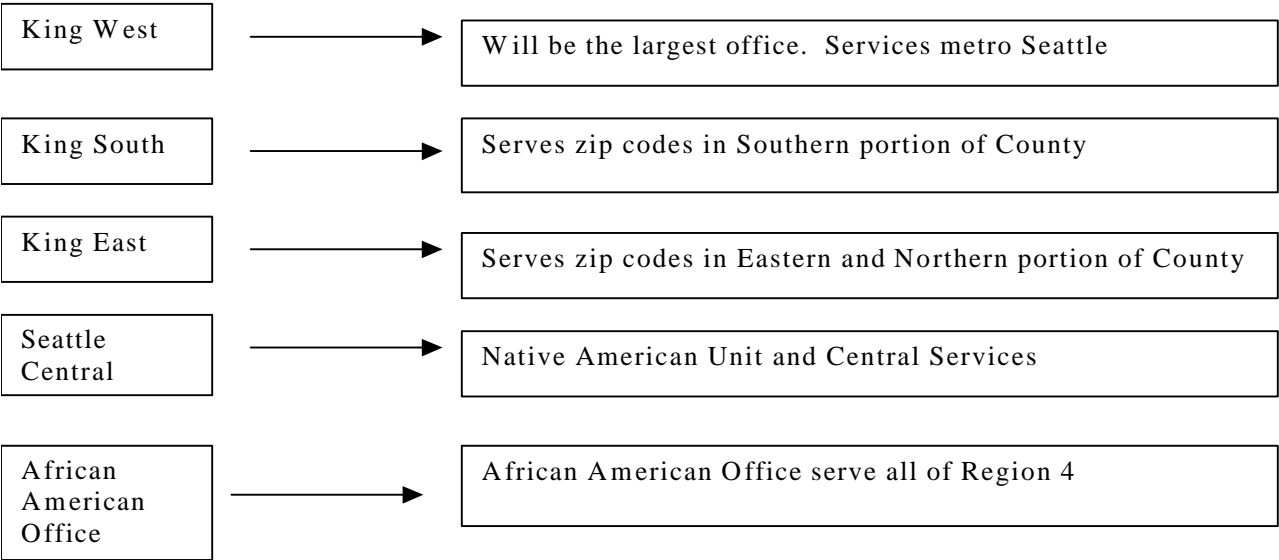
## *Previous Model: Six Offices*



The Region has recently re-organized (effective January 2003), and will be relocating workers and offices over the next year. The new model for King County is listed below:

## **New Model: Five Offices**

(Merge Seattle South and North to become new office of King West)



As a result of the Region 4, King County reorganization, the zip code catchment areas will increase. The offices that are currently co-located in the Lanes Building in Seattle will be relocated, likely with other DSHS offices in the county. The reorganization is expected to be fully in effect by June 2004.

Region 4 DCFS has two unique sections specifically designed to work with Native Americans and African Americans. The Native American section has been in operation over twenty years. Many of the Native American children needing protective services in King County are members of tribes from out-of-state or Canadian bands. This fact presents certain challenges in coordination and communication when adhering to the Indian Child Welfare Act. There has been significant improvement over the last several years in developing working relationships with United States based tribes and the Canadian government.

In April 1999 Region 4 DCFS, King County, began operation of the African American Children's Service Section (AACS). This section has service components designed to reduce the disproportionate number of African American children placed outside of their homes and to reduce the length of time African American children remain in out of home care without a completed permanent plan. The original focus area of AACS was the African American children and their families living in seven zip codes in the Seattle area. It did not include cases where the primary child of concern was thirteen or older. In January 2003 the African American Children's Section was expanded into an office. It now covers the entire county. It does not provide Family Reconciliation Services to teens and their families who are in conflict but does offer services to African American children of all ages who are at risk of harm.

King County (DCFS Region 4) employs 446 social workers, supervisors, and supporting staff to serve the children and families within the county. King County employs the most racially diverse staff in DCFS.

## **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

Clark County borders on the banks of the Columbia River, north of Portland, Oregon. Clark County was established in 1845 and is one of the smaller counties in the state, with a total landmass of 628 square miles. Out of the 39 counties in Washington, Clark County ranks 35<sup>th</sup> in size, and has a population of over 365,000. Although it is one of the smallest counties, it is also one of the most densely populated, ranking as the 5<sup>th</sup> most populated county in the state.

Clark County encompasses the county seat, which is Vancouver, as well as several more rural cities to the north and east of Vancouver, including: Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Washougal, Woodland, and Yacolt. In 2000, records show that 50 percent of the county population actually resided in unincorporated areas, residing in more rural settings.

In 1804, Merriweather Lewis and William Clark set off to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean and to map and explore the Louisiana Purchase. Their journey took two years, four months and sixteen days. They traveled approximately 6,000 miles by boat, canoe, horseback and on foot.

Their historic journey provided the nation with valuable information about the western territory, trails for settlers traveling west as well as useful support for the United States claim on the Oregon Territory.

Lewis and Clark began their journey near St. Louis, Illinois and traveled as far as what is now modern day Astoria, Oregon. As scientists, the explorers mapped the western terrain, collected natural specimens and recorded weather information. As ambassadors, they engaged in diplomatic and commercial negotiations with members of the native cultures they encountered along the trail. On November 4, 1805, Lewis and Clark reached Clark County.

Following the expedition of Lewis and Clark, in 1810, John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company established a presence in the region, and in 1821 merged with the Hudson's Bay Company. The new company relocated its regional headquarters to Fort Vancouver and dominated the fur trading economy in the region.

In 1848 Fort Vancouver was converted to a United States military post which led to a population growth and the platting of the first city in the county, Columbia City, in 1850. Columbia City was later renamed Vancouver. British settlers discouraged the settlement of Americans north of the Columbia River, causing Portland to develop as the region's population center, and Vancouver to be relatively isolated until the turn of the century. Westward expansion, access to the Pacific Ocean and two world wars made Southwest Washington a launching point for civilians and military personnel headed to the Pacific Ocean and beyond. Building of war ships was a major part of the economy in the early to mid Twentieth Century.

Native Americans were the first known inhabitants of the present-day Clark County. The Chinook were the principal tribe of the region.

Much of the population of Fort Vancouver came from the regions of Canada, and the primary language was Canadian French. In addition to the Chinook tribe, representatives from many Native tribes congregated around the fort for employment and medical care. Historical documentation shows that populations at Fort Vancouver included Natives from the following tribes: Cascades, Clallam, Klickitat, Spokane, Californian, Cowlitz, Mowatwos, Tillamook, Carrier, Grande Dalles, Nisqually, Tsnoomus, Chaudieres, Iroquois, Rogue, Umpqua, Chehalis, Kalapuya, Shasta, Walla Walla, Kholtl, Chinook and Snohomish.

The establishment of Fort Vancouver had an intense effect on regional history and population. The fort is now named as a national historic site.

For most of the 1990's, Clark County was the fastest growing county in Washington. Between 1989 and 1999, Clark County averaged 4.1 percent growth per year in both population and nonagricultural employment. The population influx has been attributed to the high-technology manufacturing corporations in the area, and the fact that Clark County is considered to be a part of the greater Portland metropolitan area. It is estimated that one-third of the labor force of Clark County commutes across the Columbia River to Portland for work every-day. Clark County has one of the lower unemployment rates in the state.

The Vancouver office of the Division of Children and Family Services provides service to Clark County. The Vancouver office employs 64 social workers and supervisors and 14 support staff.

### **C. Grant and Adams County – Moses Lake**

Grant and Adams Counties include nineteen cities and towns, thirteen law enforcement agencies, fourteen school districts, and a total land area of approximately 4600 square miles. Grant and Adams Counties are part of the fertile Columbia Basin in eastern Washington. Together, Grant and Adams counties constitute a geographic area of 4,582 square miles, and the counties comprise almost seven percent of the state's total land-mass.

Grant and Adams counties have topography of rolling hills, fertile valleys, and grassy plains, and are one of the state's premier agricultural centers. The top two employers for the area are apple and potato farmers, which provide seasonal agricultural labor.

In both counties, agriculture is the number one employing industrial division. Twenty-eight percent of all Adams County workers worked in the farm section, and 23 percent of all Grant County workers. Besides agricul-

ture, there is some manufacturing in Adams County, but it consists primarily of food processing. Fifty percent of the manufacturing jobs are in frozen fruits and vegetables. Although Grant County's manufacturing primarily consists of frozen fruits and vegetables as well, other industries include the production of farm machinery, publications, fabricated metals, navigational instruments, and components for computer chips.

The racial and ethnic split of the two counties is significantly different than statewide. As a state, the labor force is predominately Caucasian, with 86 percent of the population. In addition seven percent are reported to be of Hispanic origin, and six percent are Asian. The overall unemployment rate for Adams County for 2000 was 7.5 percent. This number was significantly lower for Caucasians, with 4.5 percent unemployment. The highest rate of unemployment was for those of Hispanic origin, with 13.8 percent. Hispanics suffer from a disproportionately high unemployment rate due to the large proportions of them working in the agricultural industry. The nature of agriculture requires large numbers of seasonal workers. Seasonal work implies that it is temporary and the unemployment problem is exacerbated due to many of the workers not having the skills to train or transfer to different, less transitory work.

### ***Adams County***

Adams County was established in 1883. It was named after President John Adams and is located in the central eastern part of the state of Washington. The terrain consists primarily of rolling hills and sagebrush, with a number of small lakes. The weather is seasonal and arid. The summers are dry and warm (averaging 80-90 degrees) and the winters are cool (averaging 20-30 degrees) with light to average snowfall.

The county is primarily devoted to agriculture. Due to the lack of annual rainfall in most parts of the county, fields are cultivated every other year, the predominant crop being wheat.

Othello, the largest city in the county, has a more diversified economy. Because of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project (a one million-acre agricultural project), Othello has a significant portion of its croplands in irrigation. This allows the area to grow a larger diversity of crops, such as potatoes, asparagus, mint, and corn. Othello also has food processing operations, dedicated primarily to the potato crop, to supplement its diversified agricultural economy.

Caucasians and Hispanics almost evenly divide the racial population of Adams County, although two other significant ethnic groups in the Adams County area bear mention: the Russian-Germans and the Swiss and Low-German Mennonites

While English is the primary language, due to the high Hispanic population approximately 45 percent of the people identify Spanish as their primary language, 25 percent of those being monolingual in Spanish.

In 1884, the city of Ritzville (approximately 45 miles east of Moses Lake) was chosen as the county seat. All DCFS dependency hearings for Adams County are held in Ritzville.

### ***Grant County***

Grant County was established in 1909. It was named after President Ulysses S. Grant and is also located in the central eastern part of the state of Washington, bordering Adams County. The terrain consists of desert, sagebrush, rolling hills, and various rivers and lakes. Moses Lake, located in the city of Moses Lake, is the second-largest lake in the State.

Grant County's unique landscape was created by prehistoric lava flows and ice age floods. Dry Falls is the site

of a waterfall that was 3.5 miles wide and 400 feet high--the largest on earth. Grand Coulee Dam, which is located on the Columbia River, is the second-largest concrete dam in the world.

In 1933, the U.S. Congress authorized the construction of the Columbia Basin Project, resulting in agriculture and food processing (over 25 plants) being the primary industries in Grant County. Farmers produce a wide variety of crops, such as winter and spring wheat, potatoes, hay, corn, asparagus, spearmint, and peppermint.

The Columbia Basin Project drew many people to Grant and Adams Counties through the 1950's and 1960's. From the beginning, the success of farms depended upon agricultural laborers. Early in the twentieth century, the U.S. government reached an agreement with the Mexican government to allow U.S. employers to recruit Mexican workers in exchange for providing transportation, accommodations, living expenses, and labor agreements. The formal "bracero" program in the Northwest lasted until 1947, but Mexicans and Mexican Americans continued to migrate to both Grant and Adams counties to provide essential seasonal labor.

Today, more than 30 percent of the people in Grant County identify themselves as Hispanic, making up the largest ethnic group in the area. Additionally, since the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, Grant County has experienced a significant influx of Russian and Ukrainian immigrants. As a result, Spanish and Russian interpreters are an essential part of DCFS service delivery, as approximately 15 percent of the population does not speak English.

Ephrata, Washington, approximately 20 miles northwest of Moses Lake, is the county seat for Grant County. All Grant County DCFS dependency cases are heard in Ephrata.

The Moses Lake office of the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) provides services to Grant and Adams Counties, and employs 32 social workers, supervisors, and support staff.

## **VI. Selection of the following sites may provide insight into issues identified in the State Assessment:**

### **A. King County**

- Despite the number of adoptions decreasing 30% in the past year, the number of legally free children also decreased by 10 percent as a result of a drop in the number of new termination petitions. The gap between adopted children and legally free children awaiting permanency remains large, indicating that King County is still contending with the backlog of legally free children (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 51*)
- In King County, based on Service Episode Recording (SER) activity, only 4.8% of children in out-of-home care received visits from their permanent caregivers. (*Percent of children in out-of-home care for at least 30 days (open placements with permanent plan of reunification) who receive visits from their permanent caregivers at least once every 30 days (3 times per quarter). Measures obtained from SER's*). (*Source: DSHS Children's Administration, Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, Permanency: Increase Permanency for Children in Out-of-Home Care, FY 2002, Printed May 15, 2003*). Additional information needs to be gathered to determine the reason for this number. Since the percentage is gathered from SER data, there may simply be an issue with timely documentation.
- For African American children, the overall length of time to adoption was over a year longer than that of Caucasian children. Still, almost 1 in 3 children adoption in Region 4 were African American (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 52*)



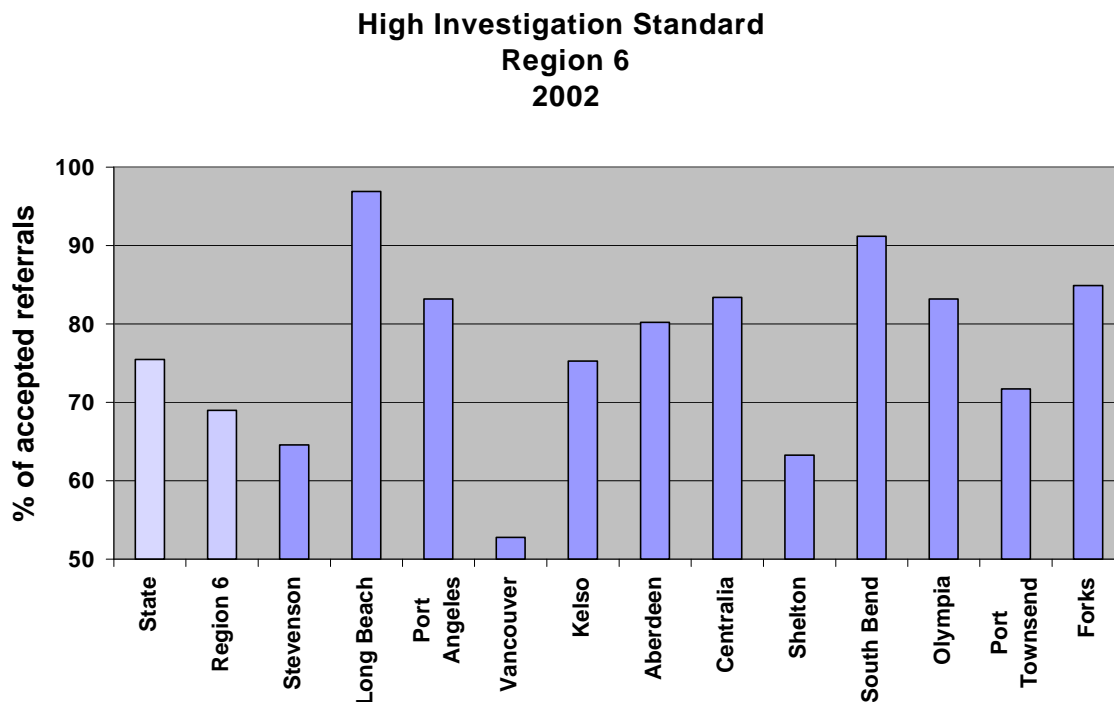
- Among children placed in care, African American children were over two times more likely than Caucasian children to remain in care longer than two years (33%). African American children were also nearly two times more likely than Caucasian children to be made legally free (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 53*)
- Out of all six regions in the state, King County (Region 4) had the highest percentage of African American children placed with relatives (33%). Among children placed in care, African American children were also nearly twice as likely as Caucasian children to be placed with relatives. (*Percent of children placed with relatives is for FY 2001*). (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 53*)
- Among children placed in care, Native American children were nearly twice as likely than Caucasian children to remain in care longer than two years (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 53*)
- Referrals for termination on cases, as a percentage of dependencies opened, increased 63% since 1993, indicating that a dependency case is more likely to proceed to termination (*Source: Families for Kids Partnership: Washington Permanency Report, 2002, Page 54*)

## **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

- The recurrence rate for the State of Washington for the Fiscal Year 2001 is 11.7%. The recurrence rate in Vancouver for the Fiscal Year 2001 is .9% (*Source: CA DSHS Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheet*). The State of Washington has consistently been at or above 10% in recurrence for the past three years, based upon the data profile. The practice around the state fluctuates between offices, with Vancouver having one of the lowest rates.
- According to the DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit Interactive Spreadsheets, *Summary of Child Demographics by Region*, for the Fiscal Year 2002, 17.5% of the children in care in the State were between the ages of 15 to 17. In Vancouver this number was 27%. Vancouver has a larger number of older children in care with an extensive number of special needs. This number may have an influence of the lower number of permanent plans completed, based upon the difficulty in locating permanent placements for adolescents with special needs.
- As a result of the teens in care with multiple needs, the Vancouver office struggles to meet permanency timelines, as they do not have placement options for many of these children. According to the *Summary of Area Performance for Fiscal Year 2003*, dated February 27, 2003, produced by the CA Data Unit, Vancouver has had a decrease in the number of permanent plans completed from FY 2002 to FY 2003 by 54.7%. It is speculated that this decrease is due to the number of older children in care with extensive needs and limited placement resources.
- Vancouver was the first office in the State of Washington to become accredited by the Council on Accreditation. Vancouver was accredited on Oct. 31, 2000, and was accredited under the 1997 Standards. Vancouver will be approaching the process of re-accreditation in 2003-2004. The Accreditation of the Vancouver Office was a pilot project as part of the Children's Administration's Continuous Quality Improvement initiative. When the office was successful at achieving accreditation, the Legislature mandated the rest of the Division of Children and Family Services organization Statewide to become accredited by June 30, 2006. It was unprecedented for the Council on Accreditation to allow a single office in a State-operated

child welfare/child protection system to become accredited. This arrangement was negotiated with COA.

- Across all field offices in Children’s Administration, out of the number of CPS referrals accepted, an average of 76 percent is determined to be “High Standard.” High Standard are those referrals with a risk tag of 3 or higher, and have more serious and immediate child safety risks. The Vancouver office is the lowest in the state for High Standard of Investigation, with 53%. This screening practice may have an influence on the low percentage of recurrence Vancouver also has. (*Source: 2002 Child Protective Services Intake Decisions, May 2, 3003*). The change in process for intake from local office to a centralized Statewide Intake system will likely have an interesting effect on screen-out numbers for Vancouver. (*Source: 2002 Child Protective Services Intake Decisions, May 2, 2003*).



### **C. Grant and Adams County - Moses Lake**

- The Moses Lake DCFS office was reviewed by the Council on Accreditation (COA) March 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, 2003. The COA Peer Reviewers examined case records, personnel files, safety procedures, interoffice procedures, etc. to determine if the office was meeting the COA Standards. The resulting report highlighted the Moses Lake office as meeting 766 of the 777 standards that were reviewed. The office is currently working on examples of evidence for the 11 standards, which were not met, and a response will be submitted to COA on June 13<sup>th</sup>.
- The Moses Lake office presents a perspective of practice from a rural point of view. They are somewhat isolated from urban settings, and are unable to easily access services outside of their community.
- Due to their isolation from large urban settings, the Moses Lake community has had to work more closely together to develop and maintain service resources. This has led to a more involved stakeholder relationship.

- For the Moses Lake office, FY 2002, there were only 2.4% of children who were in a CA/N related placement, who had experienced a previous CA/N related placement in the prior 12 months. (Source: DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, Safety: Reduce CPS Placement Re-Entry, FY 2002, Printed May 15, 2003).

## **VII. Population Diversity and General Characteristics of the County:**

### **A. King County**

<b>2000 Census</b>			
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population in King County</b>	<b>Percent of children in placement</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,737,034</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Total Hispanics (of any race)</b>	<b>95,242</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>1,315,507</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>47.9%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>93,875</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>
<b>American Indian &amp; Alaskan Native</b>	<b>15,922</b>	<b>.9%</b>	<b>7.7%</b> <b>(Native American)</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>187,745</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Hawaiian &amp; Pacific Islander</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>.5%</b>	<b>Not specifically Tracked in Child Demographics</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>44,473</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

*\*\* Note that the percent of total population may equal over 100%, as the total number of persons reporting Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) was included in the percentage.*

### **B. Clark County (Vancouver Field Office)**

<b>2000 Census</b>			
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population in Clark County</b>	<b>Percent of children in placement</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>345,238</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Total Hispanics (of any race)</b>	<b>16,248</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>306,648</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>81.2%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>American Indian &amp; Alaskan Native</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b> <b>(Native American)</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Hawaiian &amp; Pacific Islander</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>.4%</b>	<b>Not specifically Tracked in Child Demographics</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

*\*\* Note that the percent of total population may equal over 100%, as the total number of persons reporting Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) was included in the percentage.*

### **C. Grant County (Moses Lake Field Office)**

<b>2000 Census</b>			
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population in Grant County</b>	<b>Percent of children in placement</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>74,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Total Hispanics (of any race)</b>	<b>22,476</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>57,174</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>American Indian &amp; Alaskan Native</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b> <b>(Native American)</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Hawaiian &amp; Pacific Islander</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>.1%</b>	<b>Not specifically</b> <b>Tracked in Child</b> <b>Demographics</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>12,967</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

*\*\* Note that the percent of total population may equal over 100%, as the total number of persons reporting Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) was included in the percentage. Child demographic information is calculated by office, not county. All child demographic information for the Grant and Adams County is based on the data collected from the Moses Lake office.*

### **Adams County (Moses Lake Field Office)**

<b>2000 Census</b>			
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population in Adams County</b>	<b>Percent of children in placement</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>16,428</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Total Hispanics (of any race)</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>10,672</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>.3%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>American Indian &amp; Alaskan Native</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>.7%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>.6%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>Hawaiian &amp; Pacific Islander</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;.1%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>Refer to Grant Co</b>

*\*\* Note that the percent of total population may equal over 100%, as the total number of persons reporting Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) was included in the percentage.*

Sources: The population information is based on information obtained from the *U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000*. Percentage of children in placement is based on *DSHS Children's Administration's Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheet, Summary of Child Demographics by Region, FY 2002*, printed May 14, 2003.

## **VIII. Urban/Rural Characteristics**

### **A. King County**

- King County is the most populated county in the State of Washington, and on the Pacific Northwest
- King County presents with many of the same urban issues as many other large metropolitan areas in the United States.
- Due to the numerous city and county governments, school districts, and police departments, coordination of services and good communication proves challenging.
- The downturn of the economy has effected the fiscal future of government resources, which causes valid needs and causes to compete with each other.
- King County is the home of a number of wealthy individuals. Philanthropy is part of the culture in this area so that private resources and foundations can offer hope to special programs.
- Treehouse is a privately funded charitable organization that is designed to meet the needs of children in care, and is specific to King County. The goal of the organization is to provide children in care with the opportunities to help develop their special talents and interests.
- Public transportation is not readily available in the outer areas of the county. These areas also offer lower housing costs and therefore are more represented by the DCFS client base.
- Housing is very expensive in the Seattle area. There are long wait lists for subsidized housing (section 8).

### **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

- The Vancouver Field Office serves all of Clark County. The northern part of the county is primarily rural, and comprised of farmlands. The lower section of the county is more urban, and borders the large metropolitan area of Portland.
- The Columbia River separates Vancouver from Portland. One-third of the residents of Vancouver commute to work in Portland on a daily basis.
- The Vancouver Field Office has access to some services (e.g. group care) in Oregon, due to their close proximity.
- Out of the 39 counties in Washington, Clark County ranks 35<sup>th</sup> in size, and has a population of over 300,000. Although it is one of the smallest counties, it is also one of the most densely populated, ranking as the 5<sup>th</sup> most populated county in the state.

## **C. Grant and Adams County - Moses Lake**

- Unlike King County, Grant County was the 18<sup>th</sup> least densely populated county in the state. Grant County's population density is 27.9 persons per square mile, compared to 89.7 persons per square mile for the state average.
- The Moses Lake Field Office serves both Grant and Adams Counties.
- Although Grant County has a very small population, comparatively speaking, they were ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among all Washington counties for the fastest growing population during the 1990-2000 time period.
- Approximately half, 52%, of Grant County's population lived within an incorporated area in 1990 and 2000. The remainder, 48% of the population lived in an unincorporated area of the county. Mattawa was the fastest growing incorporated area within the county over the 1990-2000 time period.
- The population of Adams County increased by 17% between 1990 and 2000. This county is comprised of 1925 square miles. Adams County's population density in 2000 was 8.5 persons per square mile.
- The State of Washington is made up of a mixture of large urban settings, and sparsely populated rural areas. Moses Lake is representative of a rural location in the state which has difficulty accessing services outside of their community, due to their location. For rural communities located closer to Seattle, services can be accessed somewhat easier.
- There are thirty-nine counties in the state of Washington. Grant and Adams Counties are ranked amongst the poorest in per capita personal income for the state, with Grant County ranking 35<sup>th</sup> and Adams County ranking 32<sup>nd</sup>. This situation poses significant challenges to DCFS, as funds are often extremely limited and the demand for services is especially high.
- The population of Adams County is over 16,000, and Grant County is over 75,900. Although the two counties are very similar in size, they are very different in population. Adams County has 8.6 people per square mile, and Grant County has 28.4 people per square mile.

## **GRANT COUNTY**

AREA	1990 CENSUS	2000 CENSUS	1990-2000 PERCENT CHANGE
Coulee City	568	600	↑ 5.6%
Electric City	910	922	↑ 1.3%
Ephrata	5,349	6,808	↑ 27.3%
George	324	528	↑ 63.0%
Grand Coulee	984	897	↓ 8.8%
Hartline	176	134	↓ 23.9%
Marlin (Krupp)	53	60	↑ 13.2%
Mattawa	941	2,609	↑ 177.3%
Moses Lake	11,235	14,953	↑ 33.1%
Quincy	3,734	5,044	↑ 35.1%
Royal City	1,104	1,823	↑ 65.1%
Soap Lake	1,203	1,733	↑ 44.1%
Warden	1,639	2,544	↑ 55.2%
Wilson Creek	169	227	↑ 34.3%

## **ADAMS COUNTY**

Area	Population
Benge	No population noted
Cunningham	No population noted
Hatton	85
Lind	462
Othello	4,929
Ritzville	1,707
Washtucna	245

(Source: <http://www.granthealth.org/pubs1.htm#pd>; <http://www.adamscountywa.com/adams.html>)

## **IX. Community Partnerships and Resources**

### **A. King County**

- Chronic Neglect/Family Coach Project with Kinderling Center--This project is from the King Eastside office, and is funded by Kinderling Center. A social worker from Kinderling works collaboratively with the family, working the case plan with the CPS social worker to provide services and support to enable the family to address their needs. The Kinderling Center social worker can work at least one year with each family. It is hoped that the funding will be renewed so the services can be extended. After the CPS issues have been adequately addressed, the CPS social worker closes the agency case but the Kinderling Center social worker is able to continue to provide supportive services.
- The King Eastside office also collaborates with the Eastside Interfaith Social Concerns Council, the Resource Collaboration Committee, and the Eastside Human Services Alliance. The group works together to identify needs and share resources.
- The Tukwila Community Schools Collaboration --This partnership was formed in 2000. The King South (Kent) office is currently in charge of the Children's Administration side of the partnership. The partnership includes: Children's Administration, Tukwila Schools, Casey Family Programs, Puget Sound Educational Services Division, and the City of Tukwila. All partners provide funds or in kind services to create community schools in the City of Tukwila. This project includes the development of special services for children at risk regarding educational needs, health needs, and a broadening of their experiences and abilities.
- Community Family Partnership Project (CFPP)—This project is funded by the Stuart foundation. CFPP provides services to clients in partnership with the local communities of Enumclaw, Black Diamond, Maple Valley, Kent and Covington. This project is located in the King South office. A key component of this project is to increase community support to children and families in crisis. Community members are hired and they provide input about the strengths and needs of the community.
- Educational Advocates—Treehouse (a charitable organization in King County devoted solely to foster children) employs a full-time educational advocate for children in foster care. The advocate is housed within the Children's Administration King South office and gets all referrals from staff, foster parents, and

CASA's (Court Appointed Special Advocates). This program assists children with staying in school and decreasing the barriers to getting served within the public school system. In Fall 2003, the King South office will have two MSW students and the program will be spreading in the Seattle area. This project is scheduled to expand in Fall 2003.

- Girl Scouts of America -- The children serviced by the King South office have their own Girl Scout Troop, regardless of any placement changes. The Girl Scouts provide all transportation and been very successful at keeping children (ages 5-18) engaged in the program. The troop is only for foster children and they have become interested in advocating for themselves in Olympia.
- WACAP and Treehouse Partnership-- WACAP has provided a one time donation to fund unmet needs of foster children supervised by the King South Children's Services office. The focus of these unmet needs falls within the WACAP mission statement of helping with nutrition, healthcare, and educational needs.
- Page Ahead Program -- This is a grant that has been in Region 4 since 1998. The King South office currently is the recipient of the grant. The focus of the grant is to provide books to children in need. Many thousands of books are provided to children on a yearly basis. The books are used by social workers when they visit children. They are given to parents to help them learn more positive parenting skills.
- Culturally Competent Professional Practice Project-- The African American Children's office is the benefactor of a federal grant, received in December 2002, from UJIMA (also known as One Church One Child), to assist the African American Children's office. The focus of the grant is to study what kinds of interventions work best with families, and to coach agency social workers regarding collaboration and connecting with the community. This grant will last three years.
- FAS Photo Screening Project—This project is collaboration between Region 4 Children's Services, Seattle and King County Public Health, and the University of Washington, and is several years old. As of March 2003 over 1,000 children were screened for FAS. Twenty-one children have screened positive for FAS by photo screening. The prevalence of FAS in foster children appears to be 10-28 times that of the general population. This project assists the workers in identifying the needs of children and in providing subsequent services to meet those needs.

## **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

- The Child Abuse Intervention Center (CAIC) is a joint venture between Clark County and the city of Vancouver. The center provided a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to the investigation and prosecution of felony child abuse cases. The CAIC works in conjunction with the Vancouver DCFS offices and assists in the investigation and prosecution of all felony child abuse cases involving children younger than 16 within Clark County.
- Vancouver has an established Standing Team for Continuous Quality Improvement, which works to set out an Annual Quality Improvement Plan to work on targets within the Vancouver office. The Vancouver office has identified that many staff are spending excessive amounts of time (multiple hours each week) waiting in court for their cases to be call. This use of time negatively impacts the time workers have to spend in face-to-face contact with children as well as conducting other activities on behalf of their clients. Vancouver workers will be working on establishing a baseline for the number of hours spent on this activity by logging in and out of court. Once the baseline is established, work can be done to establish a plan for improvement.



- The Vancouver Office established a committee to focus on local foster care recruitment. The group focused the local recruitment on the statewide foster care improvement project, and worked on several areas:
  - ® ***Improved foster parent - social worker relations*** -- *The Vancouver DCFS Office hosts quarterly foster parent--social worker forums, lunch included. The forums allow for joint information sharing and relationship building through networking and open discussion.*
  - ® ***Development of resources for children of ethnically diverse backgrounds, with a special emphasis on recruitment of bilingual/ bicultural homes for Hispanic/Latino children*** -- *One of the licensors in the Vancouver Office is certified as bilingual/bicultural and serves on the regional committee responsible for identifying and developing resources for Spanish speaking consumers.*
  - ® ***Inclusion of other agencies in recruitment/retention efforts*** -- *The local Recruitment/ Retention (R&R) Committee includes representatives from the two private child-placing agencies in Clark County, foster parents, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities. Other members include: DLR licensors/supervisors, the local foster parent liaison, the local Families for Kids (FFK) recruiter, the DCFS foster care placement coordinator, and other DCFS staff.*
  - ® ***Multi-Agency Therapeutic Children's Home (MATCH) Team*** -- *The MATCH Team was developed to recruit short- and long-term homes for children with special needs (e.g., children with significant emotional/ behavioral issues, sexually aggressive youth, teenagers, and children with developmental disabilities). It consists of private placement agency representatives, the FFK recruiter, the DCFS foster care placement coordinator, and a staff representative from DCFS and DLR. The Vancouver Office have developed a colorful brochure for this project, and have begun to make presentations to targeted audiences - medical staff, school staff, and others.*
- ***Fatherhood Project*** – The Vancouver Office is a project site for an innovative Region 6 project designed to increase healthy father involvement with children in the child welfare system. Priscilla Martens, Executive Director of the National Family Preservation Network authored a \$445,000, three-year grant, through the Stuart Foundation. The grant was to implement training/policy and practices that would increase father involvement in the child welfare system. There were two sites selected nationally, San Mateo, California and Region 6. Region 6 was picked in part because of a reputation as being innovative in best practice efforts. Four pilot sites were selected in Region 6, Vancouver, Centralia, Olympia and Shelton. Trainings in fatherhood curriculum have been done for all the staff in all the offices. Each site has put together a local steering committee mostly consisting of local community stakeholders. Some of the sites have developed father's focus/support groups and father parenting classes. Other sites have sponsored father essay writing contests in the local school systems. Region 6 and San Mateo will be presenting some of these efforts July 10<sup>th</sup> in Washington DC. OCAR is providing the research component for the project to see if the training and education to social workers improves father friendly practice and increases healthy father involvement for children in child welfare.
- The Vancouver Office has a project, which focuses on the issue of neglect. The project (Links Neglect Project) involves families with at least five prior CPS referrals, where neglect was the primary referral of concern. The families have to have at least one child under the age of 6, be willing to sign a voluntary service agreement for one-year minimum and no court involvement at time of assignment. Some of the

outcome objectives of the program are to reduce future CPS referrals, improve child well being, improve school attendance/performance, increase parent and community involvement, etc. The Vancouver office has two social workers assigned to this project, and one Home Support Specialist. The workers are in the CPS ongoing unit, and are the primary staff working with this project. The families receive intensive services from the social worker and home support.

- ***System of Care*** -- Clark County participates as a “System of Care” SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) site. The System of Care grant is designed to create conditions for collaboration between major child and family services systems, including: mental health, child welfare, education, and juvenile justice. The goal of a System of Care grant is to provide resources to a community to facilitate and enable cross-systems collaborations, blending and braiding of funding mechanisms, and systems improvements to benefit the lives of children and families across the various domains of child and family life. The Vancouver DCFS staff are working as partners in the System of Care for Clark County. The Area Administrator is a member of the Advisory Council and several supervisors are key players on committees in this effort as well as in program improvement efforts that have begun under the auspices of the System of Care.

### **C. Grant and Adams County - Moses Lake**

- Several members of the Moses Lake CPS unit are involved in community teams which include: Adam's County Sexual Protocol Team, Grant County Sexual Protocol Team, Adam's County Methamphetamine Focus Group, Grant Mental Healthcare Board, Grant County Methamphetamine Focus Group and Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Consortium.
- Working Agreements with Grant Mental Healthcare and the local CHAP Program facilitate the sharing of resources, monies, staff time and energy to minimize the hospitalization of children and support wrap around services for dependent children.
- The office has open and ongoing communication with local CASA's, including weekly and regular staffings.
- Social workers in the Moses Lake Office meet monthly with Grant County Prevention and Recovery Center (PARC) to discuss progress of the parents we serve who are involved with drug/alcohol programs.
- The Moses Lake Office facilitates Family Team Meetings regularly to promote communication between DCFS and family members.
- The Moses Lake office hosts quarterly stakeholder meetings with representatives from the following community agencies: CASA Program, Grant Mental Healthcare, PARC, Family Services of Grant County, Foster Parent Association, Grant County Sheriff's Department, Division of Licensing Resources, Moses Lake Police Department, Catholic Family Services, and the Moses Lake School District. The stakeholders meet to identify issues and develop projects to make improvements. Some of the projects the quarterly stakeholder meetings are driving or have been a contributing factor include:
  - Community Education Team***- Panel members representing various agencies coordinating educational presentations for the community
  - Mental Health for Birth to Five***-Community members talked with the local Catholic Family Services office, and their newly hired mental health counselor, and extended her services to children five and under through Early Head Start.

- School Liaison Project**- Two DCFS Social Workers working on their Masters' Degrees were housed in the Moses Lake School District part-time to assist school district members with reporting appropriate referrals and early intervention.
- Confidentiality Committee**-DCFS employees met to determine strategies to insure case files were labeled appropriately and insure staff were diligently keeping case records and paper-work secure, as well as initiate the use of state identification badges.
- Monthly Grant County Prevention & Recovery Center (PARC) staffings**-DCFS Social Workers meet with PARC counselors to discuss progress of consumers in common on a monthly basis.

## **X. Service Population**

### **A. King County**

- Racially, King County has a higher level of diversity in population than the remainder of Washington. Forty-five percent of all African Americans in the state live in King County, as do 49 percent of all Asian and Pacific Islanders. A comparison of the 1998 estimate with the 1990 Census shows that the non-Caucasian population in King County continues to grow faster than the Caucasian population.
- Of all children in placement in FY 2002, (based on children in DCFS custody in out-of-home care), 17.5% of the children across the state were from age 15-17 years old. Regionally, this number varied from 13.0% to 19.9%. The Office of African-American Children's Services (Office #798), had only 2.2% of children aged 15 to 17 in out-of-home care. The higher percentages for the African-American Office was for children between the ages of 1-7 years old. (*Source: DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, Summary of Child Demographics by Office, FY 2002, Printed May 15, 2003.*)
- King County has numerous federally recognized tribes, some of which are located in the county, and others in surrounding counties (See Attachment C: Native American Tribes of Washington State)

### **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

- The Clark County office serves families and children from the more rural setting of Vancouver, to the out-lying agricultural areas in the northern part of the county.
- Vancouver serves a high number of adolescents, which is evidenced by the age of the children in out-of-home placement in the county. Of the children in out-of-home care, 27% are aged 15-17, with another 14.9% being ages 12-14 (*Source: DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, Summary of Child Demographics by Office, FY 2002, Printed May 23, 2003.*)
- 81.2% of the children in out-of-home placement are reported to be Caucasian, and 9.7% Hispanic. (*Source: DSHS Children's Administration Data Unit, Interactive Spreadsheets, Summary of Child Demographics by Office, FY 2002, Printed May 23, 2003.*)

### **C. Grant and Adams County - Moses Lake**

- The annual income per year for Adams County: 51% of the population has an annual income of under \$35,000 and 49% of the population has an annual income of over \$35,000

- 57% of the population of Adams County report English as their primary language, and 41% report Spanish as their primary language.
- Adams County population by age is as follows: 37% of the population is under 19 years of age; 20% of the population is between 20-34 years of age; 32% of the population is between 35-64 years of age and 10% of the population is over 65 years of age.
- The annual income per year for Grant County: 50% of the population has an annual income of under \$35,000 and 50% of the population has an annual income of over \$35,000
- 72% of the population of Grant County report English as their primary language, and 25% report Spanish to be their primary language.
- Grant County population by age is as follows: Under 19 years: 34%; 20-34 years: 20%; 35-64: 34%; 65+: 12%
- Data for 1990-1999 shows that Grant County birth rates are significantly higher than those for the state. Grant County had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest birth rate among Washington State counties for the 1990-1999 time period. The Grant County birth rate for this time period was 94.4 per 1,000 compared to 65.1 per 1,000 for the state.

## **XI. Other Site Data/County Information:**

### **A. King County**

- King County is now entering into the process of becoming accredited and is officially in Round Two of the COA process. King South (Kent) Office is the first office in the county to begin the process.
- In preparation for the COA process, the Kent Office has started the process of case reviews, having their first review in November 2002. The case review included 50 cases from the third quarter of 2002. The Central Case Review Unit conducted the review.
- During the case review, it was noted that out of 50 cases, 23 of them did not include documented efforts to identify the child's Native American heritage (82% of cases). This was noted to be an issue across all program areas. (*Source: Children's Administration: Central Case Review Report, Region 4, Kent DCFS, November 2002*).
- The case review further revealed that CPS intake (prior to the centralization of this unit), was fully compliant with CA policies, and demonstrated a high quality of practice 95% of the time. (*Source: Children's Administration: Central Case Review Report, Region 4, Kent DCFS, November 2002*).
- During the Reasonable Efforts Symposium in King County on May 17, 2002, numerous projects were planned between DCFS and community stakeholders, to improve in a variety of ways in King County. The projects include:

→***Developing a Drug Court in Dependency Proceedings*** – This project focused on the establishment of a family drug court in King County, with plans to have one in place within one year.

→***Disproportionality in Dependency*** -- This group focused on the issue of racial disproportionality in

the dependency cases in King County. The group planned to publicize data, and promote further dialogue surrounding the issue

→**Visitation Task Force** -- This project is focused on providing some training to Attorneys, Judges and the Department of Corrections on the issue of visitation.

## **B. Clark County - Vancouver**

- The Vancouver Office is organized in such a way as to concentrate specialized services and personnel to best serve case situations. This method of organization is much different than the rest of the state. Following is a description of service units and their primary responsibilities:

**CPS Assessment Units:** Receives and investigates CPS referrals from Central Intake. These two Units investigate referrals through direct interviews and collateral contacts, perform risk assessment activities, refer lower risk cases to Alternative Response Services and other community resources, make placements of children at imminent risk into foster or relative substitute care settings, and provide initial response services of various kinds to CPS client families.

**CPS Placement Unit:** Receives cases from CPS Assessment of children placed into out-of-home care (foster or relative placements), initiates shelter care and dependency legal proceedings when necessary, engages parents in voluntary services program agreements when possible and appropriate, and provides a variety of direct social work services to clients that may include referrals to an array of services provided under agency contract with community providers or services provided elsewhere in the service delivery community. The CPS Placement Unit retains cases until Voluntary Services Agreements are signed and in place OR until legal Dependency is established.

**CPS Ongoing Services Unit:** Receives cases for in-home CPS services directly from CPS Assessment or from CPS Placement Units and provides a variety of direct services delivered by agency social workers and/or home support specialists or by contracted or other community resources. Makes referrals as needed and case manages clients through necessary services outlined in Voluntary Services or Dependency service plans. Also receives cases of children in out-of-home care and works toward reunification or alternative permanency planning. This unit provides intensive services to families in which chronic neglect is the primary issue through the “neglect project.”

**Family Reconciliation Services/Child Welfare Services Intake/Assessment Unit (FRS/CWS Intake):** Receives FRS or CWS Intake cases from Central Intake. Provides an array of services through skilled clinical social work directly delivered by primarily MSW or equivalently trained staff with the goal of family stabilization, crisis mitigation, and prevention of long-term out-of-home placement. Also refers clients to FRS contract therapy, to Family Preservation and Intensive Family Preservation Contract Services or related contract or community-based resources. Manages short-term foster or crisis residential placement situations when youth are deemed to need brief out-of-home placements. Transfers cases requiring longer-term child welfare services to CWS Ongoing Services Units.

**CWS Ongoing Services Units:** These 2 units are specialized to provide an array of services to children and youth in both in-home and out-of home situations. Cases of children and youth in foster care, Behavior Rehabilitation Services, and in their own homes are managed. One CWS Unit specializes in children with serious emotional and behavioral issues, sexually aggressive youth, teen parent foster care cases, and deaf/hard-of-hearing youth receiving child welfare services. The other CWS Unit focuses on general foster and BRS care, intrastate case courtesy supervision cases, Interstate Compact for Place-

ment of Children (ICPC) cases, and other specialties within the child welfare service continuum. Referrals are made to both contracted and community based non-contracted services from a variety of community agencies, BRS providers, and foster care resources. Community partner collaborations such as Wraparound Behavioral Health Services are heavily utilized by these Units, in partnership with behavioral health service providers through the Community of Care partnership effort. These Units receive cases from CPS Placement, FRS/CWS Intake/Assessment, or directly from CPS Assessment.

***Permanency Services Unit:*** This Unit provides specialized permanency planning services including intensive reunification services, termination of parental rights cases, and adoption services for the entire office. The Unit delivers many services directly and, like the other Child Welfare Units, accesses community based and contracted resources to assist in achieving permanency outcomes. The Unit receives cases from CPS Placement, CPS Ongoing or CWS Ongoing Units.

- During the Reasonable Efforts Symposium (sponsored by the Court Improvement Plan Grant) on March 14, 2002, numerous projects were planned between DCFS and community stakeholders, to improve in a variety of ways in Clark County. The projects include:

→***Straight Talk*** -- This project is focused on creating an educational support group for parents of children in the foster care system.

→***No Bars of Permanency*** -- This project will focus on talking with county corrections about the possibility of introducing services in the jail. The project is further exploring the appropriateness of child visits at the jail

→***Sane Solutions*** -- The project will include developing/locating appropriate services for mental health, such as: culturally appropriate psychiatric evaluations and continuous therapy; learn how to access exceptional funds to meet the needs of adults who are involved with a dependency; develop a system for advocacy with the medical community; conduct a survey of patients in the "system"; promote community involvement and education; and conduct discussions with county commissioners regarding concerns with the mental health system.

→***"It's About Time" Court Docket Improvement Project*** -- In order to lessen the time that parents, social workers and CASA's wait for court, the project is focused on making the court docket more efficient.

→***Relative Searches/Third Party Custody*** -- This project group will focus on working on relative searches and third party custody in an attempt to make the process easier and more feasible for relatives.

### **C. Grant and Adams County - Moses Lake**

- Based on the Peer Reviews conducted in Moses Lake, ratings revealed significant improvements in the office over the year 2001. Out of the 62 practice elements examined through peer reviews, 18 showed a consistent pattern of improving in Moses Lake over the year. Improved ratings were seen in each program as follows:

→CPS: 7 elements showed consistent improvement over the year

→CWS: 6 elements showed consistent improvement over the year

→FRS: 5 elements showed consistent improvement over the year

→One CPS practice element showed a decline in ratings over the year. The decline was in “appropriate professional assessment for children” (dropping from 100% to 71%).

- Peer review ratings for Moses Lake indicate a cross-program strength in making contact with children and families. This is demonstrated by:

→CPS workers exceeding regional and state averages in meeting timeframes for Face to Face interviews

→CWS workers exceeding regional and state averages for conducting 90 day health and safety visits, and

→FRS workers exceeding regional and state averages for contacting families within four hours of initial inquiry. (*Source: 2001 Peer Review Trend Report*)

## Washington State County Map



(Source: [http://www.nwmaps.com/wa\\_counties.html](http://www.nwmaps.com/wa_counties.html))



## Children's Administration Regional Map



(Source: <https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/caoffices/internetapps/ca/caoffices.asp>)

The Division of Children and Family Services is divided up into six different regions, each of which is led by a Regional Administrator, which reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for Children's Administration. Children's Administration has 44 offices across the state, broken out into each region. The offices do not necessarily correspond with county lines. Some offices serve more than one county, and some offices split counties. The offices by Regional breakout are as follows:

### **Region 1 Offices:**

Colfax	Colville	Moses Lake	Newport
Spokane	Wenatchee	Republic	Omak

### **Region 2 Offices:**

Clarkston	Ellensburg	Tri Cities	Walla Walla
Yakima	White Salmon	Sunnyside	Toppenish
Goldendale			

**Region 3 Offices:**

Bellingham  
Mount Vernon  
Lynnwood

Everett  
Oak Harbor

Friday Harbor  
Sky Valley  
Smokey Point

**Region 4 Offices:**

King Eastside  
King Central

King South

Office of African-American Children's Services  
King West

**Region 5 Offices:**

Bremerton

Tacoma

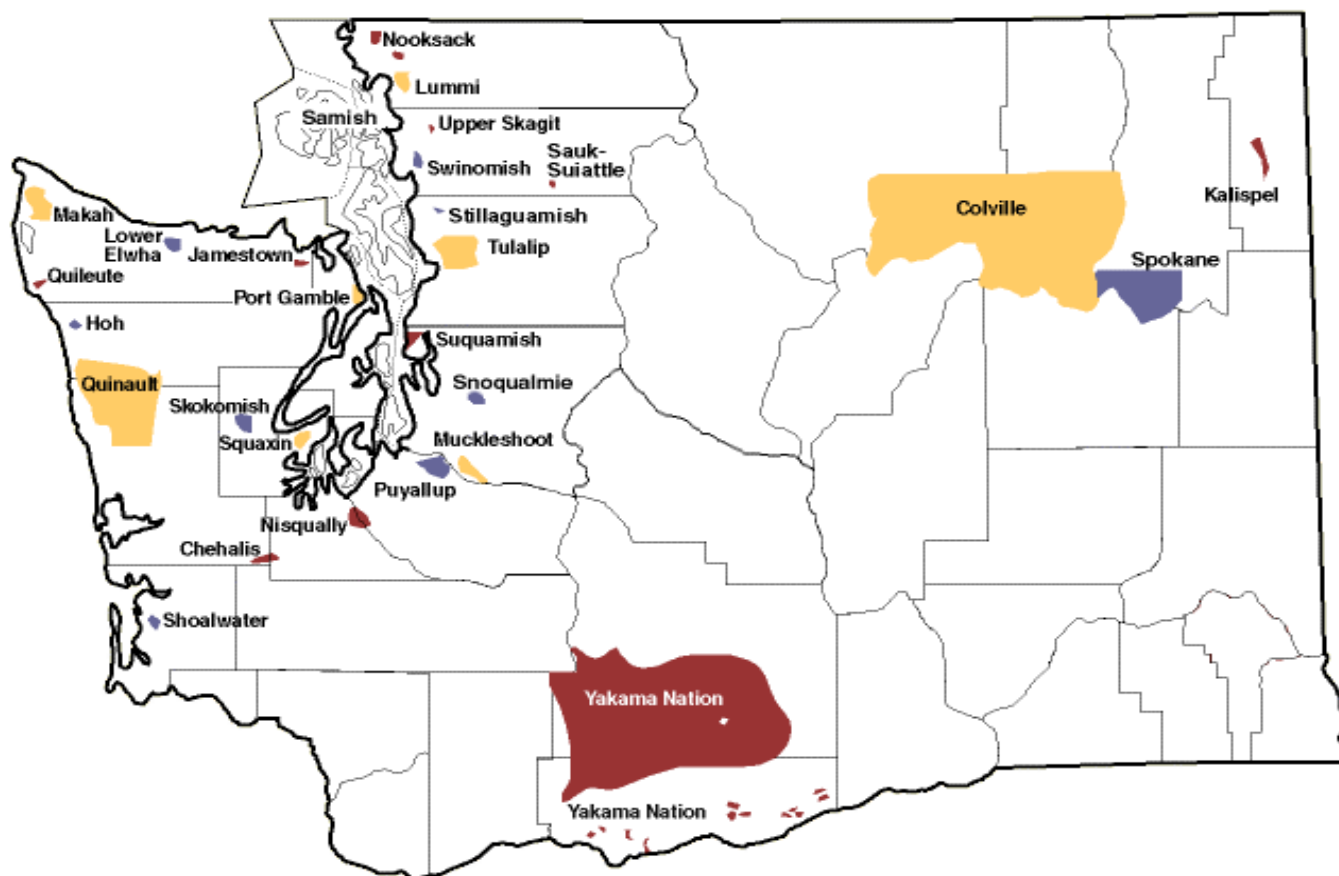
**Region 6 Offices:**

Aberdeen  
Shelton  
Olympia  
Kelso

Centralia  
South Bend  
Port Angeles  
Long Beach

Forks  
Stevenson  
Port Townsend  
Vancouver

## Native American Tribes of Washington State *Federally Recognized*



(Source: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ipss/map.html>)

Washington State has 29 Native American Tribes, which are federally recognized. These tribes are:

### Western Washington Tribes:

Chehalis	Muckleshoot	Samish	Sauk-Suiattle
Cowlitz	Nisqually	Shoalwater	Skokomish
Hoh	Nooksack	Snoqualmie	Squaxin
Jamestown S'Klallam	Port Gamble S'Klallam	Stillaguamish	Suquamish
Lower Elwha Klallam	Puyallup	Swinomish	Tulalip
Lummi	Quileute	Makah	Quinault
Upper Skagit			

### Eastern Washington Tribes

Colville	Kalispel	Spokane	Yakama
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## **APPENDIX B:**

### **Child and Family Service Review Stakeholder and Tribal Representative Involvement**

*In preparation for the Child and Family Service Review (CFSR), Children's Administration is committed to the involvement of stakeholders throughout the process.*

#### **1. Children, Youth and Family Services Advisory Committee**

The Children, Youth and Family Services Advisory Committee is composed of advocates for children and families. The primary role for this committee is to serve as a liaison between Children's Administration and the citizens of Washington State. The committee was established to increase the well-being of the children and families of Washington by articulating the needs of children, youth, and families to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). The committee also serves to advise DCFS on policies and actions necessary to address those needs.

The Children, Youth and Family Services Advisory Committee serves as an oversight committee for the planning and preparation for the Child and Family Services Review. The committee has and will be involved in each step of the review process, providing input and feedback to the CFSR Project Team. For purposes of the advisory role for the CFSR, a Tribal Representative has been added to this committee.

The committee members include:

- Lucy Berliner, Director  
Research, Harborview Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress
- John Britt  
Prevention Coordinator, Tacoma/Pierce County Health Department
- Robert L. Faltermeyer  
Executive Director, Excelsior Youth Center
- Joan Kimble  
Speech/Language Pathologist
- Laurie Lippold  
Children's Home Society
- Byron Manering  
Executive Director, Brigid Collins House
- Tom McBride  
Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
- Mary Ellen Shields, MD

- Bernadine Spalla  
YFA Connections
- Tess Thomas  
Thomas House
- Gwendolyn Townsend  
Executive Officer, One Church, One Child
- Peggy West  
DHHS Maternal Child Health
- Ray Winterowd  
Casey Family
- Sharon Gilbert  
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary  
for Children's Administration
- Jim Sijohn, American Indian Center, Spokane

## **2. Phase I Preliminary Statewide Assessment Committee**

Phase I of the CFSR planning process focused on the completion of a preliminary statewide assessment. A committee was established, consisting of Children's Administration representatives as well as external stakeholders. The committee was divided up into the 10 major assessment areas. CA staff worked with stakeholders to discuss the statewide assessment areas and identify the major strengths and weaknesses for each area. The phase I team consisted of the following members:

### **Children's Administration Divisional Staff:**

- Timothy Hunter  
Quality Improvement/Deputy Assistant Secretary Section
- Robbie Downs  
Management Services Division
- Susan Corwin  
Division of Licensed Resources
- Nancy Taft  
Program and Policy
- Peter Tamayo  
Office of Information Services

**Regional Representatives:**

- Connie Lambert-Eckel, Federal Funding  
Region 1
- Carol Bailey, Federal Funding  
Region 2
- Karen Erickson, Child Protection Services Supervisor  
Region 3
- Gail Baker, Federal Funding  
Region 4
- Judi Keyser, Program Manager  
Region 5
- Mike Hobbs, Federal Funding  
Region 6

**Stakeholder and Tribal Participants:**

- Sue Burrus, Community Relations Coordinator  
CASA
- Lucy Berliner, Director, Research  
Harborview Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress
- Bob Russell, Human Services Director  
Kalispel Tribe of Indians
- Darlene Flowers  
FPAWS
- Charles Shelan, Executive Director  
Community Youth Services
- Joan Sharp, Executive Director  
Washington Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
- Ron Hertel, Program Supervisor  
OSPI
- Mary Stone Smith, Director of Family Preservation  
Catholic Community Services
- Liz Mueller  
Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe

- Susan Brook  
Lutheran Community Services
- Beth Dannhardt  
Triumph Treatment
- Sue Rahr, Field Operations Chief  
King County Sheriff's Office
- Marie Jamieson, Director  
Families for Kids Partnership

## **2. Phase II Child and Family Service Review Action Team**

The Phase II Child and Family Service Review Action Team consists of representatives from Children's Administration who serve as leads to workgroups that they establish in each of the areas identified. The statewide assessment areas were broken apart into areas of specialty, and assigned to those individuals within Children's Administration that have a close knowledge of the content area. Each team lead was required to establish a workgroup, consisting of Children's Administration staff, and external stakeholders. The workgroups were required to review the results from the preliminary statewide assessment, completed in phase I, and produce a report with recommendations for actions to be taken to address any weak areas identified in the initial report.

The Child and Family Service Review Action Team and the corresponding workgroup members are as follows:

### **Statewide Information System Capacity**

#### **Lead:**

→Peter Tamayo, Office Chief, Office of Information Services

#### **Workgroup Members:**

- Laurie Alexander, CWS Supervisor, Bellingham
- Kirk Snyder, Social Worker, Region 1
- Mike Gray, CAOIS Training Manager
- Russ Schmidt, Application Development Manager
- Rebecca Magnoni, Sr. IT Project Manager
- Phuong Hoang, Network Support Manager
- Tammy Cordova, Supervisor, Data Unit
- Carol Nordby, Business Analyst
- Regional CAMIS Trainers (one for each region)

### **Case Review System**

#### **Lead:**

→Laura Hurtado-Webb, Permanency Planning Program Manager, Division of Program and Policy

**Workgroup Members:**

- James Reddick, IV-E Program Manager, Federal Funding Program
- Carol Nordby, Business Analyst, CA CAMIS
- Carol Bailey, Federal Funding, Region 2
- Diana CoteSmith, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 1
- Cheri Druffel, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 5
- Mike Hobbs, Federal Funding, Region 6
- Judge Paula Casey, Thurston County Superior Court
- Sheila Huber, Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General
- Marie Jamieson, Director, Families for Kids Partnership
- Kristie Lund, Project Facilitator & Relative Caregiver, Community Family Partnership Project & Relatives as Parents Project
- Kevin Campbell, Director, Catholic Community Services
- Wendy Aubert, CASA Coordinator Thurston County

**Quality Assurance System – Part I****Lead:**

® Darcey Hancock, Regional Manager, Division of Licensed Resources

**Workgroup Members:**

- Cindy Hardcastle, DCFS Supervisor
- Ann Facio, DCFS Social Worker III
- Dinah Martin, Residential Care Program Manager
- Larry Stephenson, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Liz Mueller, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe
- John Birnel, Social Worker III, Region 4
- Sue Burrus, CASA
- Marcie Marr, Division of Licensed Resources, Regional Licensor
- Pat Waunch, Division of Licensed Resources, Social Worker III
- John and Darcey Jarolim, Foster Parents, Region 6

**Quality Assurance System – Part II****Co-Leads:**

® Timothy Hunter, Program Tracking and Reporting Analyst  
→ Tammy Cordova, Supervisor, Data Unit

**Workgroup Members:**

- Chris Trujillo, Strategic Planning
- Gayle Davis, Case Review Supervisor
- Dee Wilson, Regional Administrator, Region 6



- Doug Lehrman, Area Administrator, Region 6
- Linda Redman, Area Administrator, Region 6
- John Birnel, Social Worker III, Region 4
- Ann Facio, Social Worker III, Region 6
- Bruce Wood, Social Worker III, Region 6
- Darlene Flowers, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Hilsie Burman, Catholic Community Services
- Sue Burrus, CASA
- Betsy Toole, Tribal Representative

### **Staff and Provider Training – Part I**

#### **Lead:**

→Charlie Watts, Supervisor, Staff Development and Training

#### **Workgroup Members:**

- Bonnie Ketcham, Office Chief, Office of Staff Development and Training
- Randy Hart, Area Administrator, Region 2
- George Godzik, Area Administrator, Region 2
- Indra Trujillo, University of Washington
- Darlene Flowers, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Eavanne O'Donoghue, Academy Supervisor
- Joseph Connor, Region 4 Diversity Coordinator

### **Staff and Provider Training – Part II**

#### **Co-Leads:**

® Sharon Newcomer, Training Program Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing

→Carolyn Jones, Training and Technology Program Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing

#### **Workgroup Members:**

- Karen Jorgenson, Director, National Foster Parent Association
- Darlene Flowers, Director, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Luann Spott Foster Parent Liaison, Region 5
- Trudy Marcellay, Indian Policy, Region 6
- Ray Pascua, Diversity Coordinator, Region 2

### **Service Array and Development:**

#### **Lead:**

→Dinah Martin, Residential Care Program Manager, Division of Program and Policy

**Workgroup Members:**

- Mary Stone Smith, Catholic Community Services
- Ron Hertel, OSPI
- Pat Dettling, Children's Administration, CPS Program Manager
- Lee Selah, Program Manager, Region 4
- Bronwyn Vincent, Mental Health Division
- Maria Gehl, WCPCAN
- Bernie Gerhardt, Diversity Coordinator, Region 6
- David Rothschild, Social Worker III, Region 6
- Terry Walker, Social Worker, Region 5

**Agency Responsiveness to the Community – Part I:****Co-Leads:**

® Tammy Cordova, Supervisor, Data Unit  
→ Diana Chesterfield, Area Administrator, Central Intake

**Workgroup Members:**

- Craig Daly, Snohomish County Superior Court
- Bob Lipke, Lummi Nation
- Kym Goes Behind, Lummi Nation
- Jane Meier, Mary Bridge
- Mary Meinig, Ombudsman
- Betsy Tulee, CA Office of Staff Development and Training
- Ernie Gowen, CA Central Intake Supervisor

**Agency Responsiveness to the Community – Part II:****Lead:**

→ Celeste Carey, Foster Care Program Manager, Division of Program and Policy

**Workgroup Members:**

- Mindy Larrison, Social Worker V, Region 2
- Judith Hart, Social Worker III, Region 3
- Linda Redman, Area Administrator, Region 6
- Tom Windgard, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 6
- Cherrie Druffel, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 5
- MK Deacon, CFSR Program Manager
- Gwendolyn Townsend, One Church, One Child
- Liz Mueller, Jamestown S'klallam Tribe
- Beth Dannhardt, Triumph Treatment, Yakima
- Cheryl Reed, WCPCAN

### **Agency Responsiveness to the Community – Part III:**

#### **Lead:**

→Priscilla Wolfe, Contracts Manager, Headquarters

#### **Workgroup Members:**

- Debbie Richardson, Federal Funding Coordinator, Region 1
- Mindy Larrison, Social Worker V, Region 2
- Stephanie Allison-Noone, Mental Health Program Manager, Contracts Coordinator, Region 4
- Linda Redman, Area Administrator, Region 6
- Tom Wingard, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 6
- Diane Inman, Program Manager, Division of Program and Policy
- Kristen Messner, CA Contracts Risk Manager, Management Services Division
- James Reddick, Federal Funding Unit

### **Agency Responsiveness to the Community – Part IV:**

#### **Lead:**

→Larry Lamebull, ICW Program Manager, Program and Policy

(See List of Attendees for the Special Tribal Consultation)

### **Foster and Adoptive Home Licensing, Approval and Recruitment – Part I and II:**

#### **Lead:**

→Susan Corwin, Program Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing

#### **Workgroup Members:**

- Jean Croisant, Program Manager, Headquarters
- Darlene Flowers, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Luanne Spot, Region 5
- Paula Bentz, Office Chief, Office of Foster Care Licensing
- Karen London, Acting Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing, Region 1
- Susan Muggoch, Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing, Region 2
- Mary Ann Bader, Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing Region 3
- Jim Bulzomi, Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing, Region 4
- Linda Tosti-Lane, Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing, Region 5
- Darcey Hancock, Regional Manager, Office of Foster Care Licensing, Region 6
- Larry Lamebull, ICW Program Manager

**Foster and Adoptive Home Licensing, Approval and Recruitment – Part III and IV:**

**Lead:**

® Susan Muggoch, Regional Manager, Region 2, Office of Foster Care Licensing

**Workgroup Members:**

- Rey Pasqua, Diversity Coordinator, Region 2
- Veronica Hinojosa, Supervisor, Region 2
- Bob Alexander, EPIC Group Care Director
- Gina Holloway, Casey Family Social Worker
- Kathy Dodson, Placement Coordinator, DCFS
- Mindy Larrison, Social Worker V, Region 2
- Opal Sanderson, Service Alternatives for Washington, Licensing Supervisor

**Foster and Adoptive Home Licensing, Approval and Recruitment – Part V:**

**Co-Leads:**

→Bob Partlow, Foster Parent Recruitment & Retention Program Manager  
→Pam Kramer, Adoption Program Manager, Division of Program and Policy

**Workgroup Members:**

- Gwendolyn Townsend, One Church, One Child
- Cherrie Druffel, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 5
- Daryl Daus, State Director for Families for Kids-Recruitment Resources, and Foster Parent
- Cindy Hardcastle, DCFS, Region 6
- Linda Gil, Program Manager, DDD HQ/Program Support
- David Wing-Kovarik, State Director of Families Likes Ours, and Foster Parent
- Debbie Buford, Area Administrator, OAACS
- Pat Weber, North West Adoption Exchange

**Safety:**

**Co-Leads:**

Bruce Thomas, Supervisor, Safety & Early Intervention Services Unit, Division of Program and Policy  
Jeanne McShane, Program Manager, Division of Licensed Resources  
Chris Robinson, Regional Administrator, Region 5

**Workgroup Members:**

- Larry Stephenson, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Jonna McConnell, Social Worker, Region 3
- Edith Hitchings, Social and Health Program Manager, Region 6
- Grayce Wallace, Supervisor, Region 4

- Cynthia Grayson, Family Preservation Services/Intensive Family Preservation Services
- Lynette Hynden, Supervisor, Region 2
- Ana Perez, Supervisor, Central Intake
- Bob Russell, Kalispell Tribe, Consultant

**Permanency:**

**Co-Leads:**

Nancy Taft, Supervisor, Division of Program and Policy  
Ken Kraft, Regional Administrator, Region 1

**Workgroup Members:**

- Marie Jamieson, Families for Kids Partnership
- Linda Katz
- Katharine Cahn, University of Washington, University Consortium
- Sharon Ham, Area Administrator, Region 1
- Judi Keyser, Program Manager, Region 5
- MK Deacon, CFSR Program Manager
- Tammy Cordova, Supervisor, Data Unit
- Sheila Huber, Assistant Attorney General
- Steve Grovdahl, Commissioner, Spokane County
- Amy Schindler, Supervisor, Region 1
- Gerilyn Myers, Supervisor, Region 4
- Sandy Hart, Program Manager, Region 6
- Nancy Maher, Supervisor, Region 4

**Well-being:**

**Co-Leads:**

Jann Hoppler, Supervisor, Division of Program and Policy  
Dee Wilson, Regional Administrator, Region 6

**Workgroup Members:**

- Margaret Amara, Supervisor, Region 1
- Keri Moe, Supervisor, Region 2
- Gia Wesley, Area Administrator, Region 3
- Karen Rall, Social Worker, Region 4
- Bronson West, Social Worker, Region 5
- Katharine Cahn, University of Washington, University Consortium
- Darlene Flowers, Foster Parent Association of Washington
- Cheryl Gerring, Stuart Foundation funded visitation project
- Linda Katz
- Margaret Carson, Supervised Visitation Network
- Janis Cook, Supervised Visitation Network

- Janice Avery, Treehouse
- Ron Hertel, OSPI
- Tim Trushel, Psychiatrist
- Lucy Berliner, Director, Research, Harborview
- Meagan Hubbard, MD, Medical Consultant, Region 6
- Julie Stachowiak, Statewide Passport Coordinator

# **Washington Tribal/State CFSR Meeting - Auburn**

**July 24, 2003**

**Auburn, WA - Muckleshoot Casino Meeting Center**

## **Participant Listing**

Lorraine Brave  
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**Washington Tribal/State CFSR Meeting - Auburn**

**July 24, 2003**

**Auburn, WA - Muckleshoot Casino Meeting Center**

**Participant Listing**

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## Washington Tribal/State CFSR Meeting - Ellensburg

July 25, 2003

Ellensburg, WA - Ellensburg Inn

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**APPENDIX C:  
Guide to Acronyms**

ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Order
AFCARS	Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System
AIRS	Administrative Incident Reporting System
APS	Adult Protective Services
ARS	Alternative Response System
ASFA	Adoption and Safe Families Act
BCCU	Background Check Central Unit
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BRS	Behavioral Rehabilitation Services
CA	Children's Administration (one of seven administrations within the Department of Social and Health Services)
CAMIS	Case and Management Information System
CA/N	Child Abuse and Neglect
CAPTA	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
CASA	Court Appointed Special Advocate
CFSP	Child and Family Services Plan
COA	Council on Accreditation
CPA	Child Placement Agency

CPS	Child Protective Services
CPT	Community Protection Team
CRC	Crisis Residential Center
CQI	Continuous Quality Improvement
CY	Calendar Year
CWS	Child Welfare Services
DASA	Division of Alcohol And Substance Abuse
DCFS	Division of Children and Families Services
DLR	Division of Licensed Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FAS	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
FCAP	Foster Care Assessment Program
FFK	Families for Kids
FFKP	Families for Kids Partnership
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FCIP	Foster Care Improvement Plan
FPS	Family Preservation Services

FRS	Family Reconciliation Services
FY	Fiscal Year
GAL	Guardian at Litem
GED	General Equivalency Diploma
HHS	Health and Human Services
ICPC	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
IFPS	Intensive Family Preservation Services
IEP	Individual Education Plan
IEPA	Inter-Ethnic Placement Act
ILS	Independent Living Services
IPAC	Indian Policy Advisory Committee
IPSS	Indian Policy and Support Services
ISSP	Individual Service and Safety Plan
KCF	Kids Come First (Action Agenda)
LICWAC	Local Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee
MEPA	Multi-Ethnic Placement Act
MHD	Mental Health Division (of DSHS)
MSD	Management Services Division
NICWA	National Indian Child Welfare Association

NRC-ITCW National Record Center Information Technology on Child Welfare

NWAE Northwest Adoption Exchange

OCAR Office of Children's Administration Research

OFCL Office of Foster Care Licensing

OPD Original Placement Date

POS Purchase of Service

P&P Program and Policy

PRIDE Parent Resource for Information Development Education

PTSP Post Traumatic Stress disorder

RSN Regional Support Networks

SB Senate Bill

SIDS Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

SPIPA South Puget Inter-tribal planning Agency

SSA Social Security Act

SSPS Social Service Payment System

STOWW Small Tribes of Western Washington

TANF Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

TPR Termination of Parental Rights

WAFTS Washington Association of Family Based Treatment Services

WARE Washington Adoption Resource Exchange

WSP Washington State Patrol